

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 2s. 5½d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)
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June 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 90 " 78

June 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " 88 " 84

7685 日一初月五

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

二拜禮 號九十月六英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
135 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

WAR NAMES FOR CANADIAN SHIPS.

Big Future for Toronto Shipbuilding.

London, June 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Toronto says that four steel vessels for the Canadian shipping service have been launched there, and have been named Vimy, Menin, and St. Julien.

The Minister of Marine, in a speech, said that owing to high wages in Great Britain, Canada was able to compete with her in shipbuilding. He anticipated a great development of the industry there.

BRITISHERS IN AMERICA.

Required to Join the Colours.

London, June 18.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that all male Britishers between the ages of 18 and 45 now in the United States will be compelled to join the British colours.

The British Consul and recruiting agents throughout the country are compiling lists, and the Brigadier General in charge of recruiting has gone to Washington to confer with the Government regarding the methods for executing the plan.

BRITISH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

Fifty-two Soldiers Missing.

London, June 18.

An Admiralty announcement says that an enemy submarine sank the British transport Cameronian on June 2, in the Eastern Mediterranean.

There were a small number of troops on board. Fifty-two troops and eleven of the crew, including the captain of the vessel, are missing.

THE RUSSIAN OUTLOOK.

Mr. Henderson's Outspoken Advice.

London, June 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a long and powerful statement addressed by Mr. Arthur Henderson to the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, in connection with the projected Socialist International Conference, concludes as follows:—"We must be careful, for our choice to-day may lie between honour and safety, an untimely peace and years of fear, or a few months of fighting and suffering and a lasting peace. These are, I think, the views of an overwhelming majority of the organized workers of Great Britain."

Castigations on Switzerland.

London, June 18.

The Times says:—"The transmission of the dishonourable German peace proposal to Petrograd by Mr. Hofmann, the Swiss Foreign Minister, is an international incident requiring most prompt investigation. It seems scarcely distinguishable from an unneutral step by the Swiss Government, in the interests of Germany, to the detriment of the Allies. We reserve judgment, pending the firm representations which the Allies, we presume, will make to Berne."

ANOTHER GERMAN LIE.

London, June 18.

The Admiralty says that the German wireless announcement that a German submarine sank a British destroyer in the Mediterranean on June 11 is untrue.

THE SPANISH UNREST.

A More Hopeful Outlook.

London, June 18.

The Times correspondent at Madrid says that Signor Dato's conciliatory methods have calmed the public. The revolutionary movement has been averted by conceding to infantry officers the right to form Defence Committees. The tone is generally more hopeful.

An Anti-Monarchist Movement.

Later.

The Daily News correspondent at Madrid says that after a conference at the Chamber on Saturday night, various Left sections, namely Reformers, Republicans, Radicals and Socialists, decided to issue a revolutionary anti-monarchist manifesto and to form themselves into a bloc. The action is due to the military crisis and there are rumours of the imminent formation of a reactionary pro-German Government under Signor Mauri, and General Weyler.

The Monarchist Reformist Party of Alvarez has declared in favour of a Republic.

THE ATTACK ON GHENT.

Big Munitions Works Destroyed.

London, June 18.

An Amsterdam message states that after the tremendous aerial attack on Ghent on the 18th inst., it became known that Carol Frere's great munition works were entirely gutted, the Kommandur's house destroyed and numerous casualties inflicted.

GENERAL SMUTS AND THE WAR CABINET.

London, June 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the War Cabinet, in order to avail itself of the special military knowledge and experience of General Smuts, had invited him to attend its meetings during his stay in this country.

General Smuts remains in England as an adviser in a military capacity.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN VERSION OF AIR RAID.

Loss of a Zeppelin Admitted.

London, June 18.

A German communique, referring to yesterday's raid, speaks of attacking important fortresses in the South of England, with good results. It admits that an airman brought down a Zeppelin.

French Gratification.

London, June 18.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the newspapers point out that the onset is as well guarded as in London. They state that the bringing down of a Zeppelin shows Britain's remarkable aerial mastery, which Germany now knows of, as all the recent Zeppelin raids on England have resulted disastrously for the raiders.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Strong German Attack on New Positions.

London, June 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"This morning the enemy delivered a strong local attack on the positions which we captured on the 14th inst. to the east of Monchy le Preux."

After severe fighting we were compelled to fall back from the advanced posts established before our main position, which we still hold on Infantry Hill."

There was reciprocal artillery firing to the north of the Scarpe, and enemy artillery firing near Ypres.

GERMAN PEACE AIMS.

Austria Finds Them Acceptable.

London, June 18.

According to an Amsterdam message, the Austrian newspapers welcome the Norddeutsche's statement, that Russia's peace formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is acceptable to Germany, as final evidence of the similarity of the Austrian and German peace aims.

Germany Made the Advance.

London, June 18.

It seems to be generally recognised that Germany made the advance in the direction of the acceptance of the formula "no annexations; no indemnities," but it is not certain whether it is only applicable to Russia.

Vorwaerts, which is controlled by the Government, especially opposes a crushing peace, saying it is essential that peace should not create an unbearable situation for any belligerent.

Meanwhile there is much satisfaction in London and the Allied countries at the Russian Government's dismissal of the man Grimm, cabled on June 17, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' approval thereof. This and Russia's exclusion of the "no separate peace" agreement from discussion at the proposed Allied Conference, has greatly renewed confidence in London and Paris.

AUSTRIAN MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

Three Depots Destroyed.

London, June 18.

An explosion which destroyed three munition depots has occurred at Steinfeld. Six persons were killed and thirty-three injured. The damage done was extensive. It is significant that a Vienna communique denies sabotage.

LABOUR QUESTIONS.

The Growing Demands of the Army.

London, June 18.

Dr. Addison, speaking at a conference of Unions considering the dilution of labour, said that merchant shipbuilding had increased three-fold since last year. An enormous number of guns had also been provided. While repairing was extensive, he was glad to announce that the damage and loss through direct enemy hits and faulty ammunition were smaller than ever before. Large numbers of tanks were now being constructed, which in itself was a formidable programme. It had also been decided to increase the output of aeroplanes, which increases would multiply more and more if the enemy deeds which, for infantry, were unparalleled in the history of warfare among's vengeful races.

Mr. Holman, replying, referred to the large share of the responsibility of New South Wales in the result of the Australian Conscription Referendum. He declared that this did not indicate a lack of sympathy in war aims, but it was due to a mismanaged presentation of an issue of local discontent with Australian and Imperial rule, and the spirit of optimism with regard to the duration of the war.

Referring to the large Irish element in New South Wales, he hoped and believed that the whole race would shortly rejoice at a solution of the Irish question. He was authorised by the people of New South Wales to state that Australia would not fail to assist the Empire.

Mr. Hodge hoped that fortified towns in Germany would be attacked day in and out.

BRITISH DETERMINATION.

London, June 18.

Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, was entertained to luncheon at the Savoy Hotel. The company included Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Hodge, and the High Commissioners.

Mr. Long, toasting the guest, said:—"We are as determined to-day as in August, 1914, and will never lay down the sword until the principles of liberty and justice for which we fought have triumphed.—(Cheers)—The British Empire had fought with clean hands, but with regard to our enemies it could not be said that when the war was over we could shake hands and forget. Though we might forgive, we could not forget the enemy deeds which, for infantry, were unparalleled in the history of warfare among's vengeful races."

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AIR RAID REPRISALS.

The Government Attitude Explained.

London, June 18.

In the House of Commons, replying to a batch of questions advocating reprisals for enemy air raids, Mr. Bonar Law said it would be a mistake to assume that air raiding was confined to the enemy. Our air forces in France raided the German communications and other military objectives behind the line, and, with the increase of air force and the improvement of our machines, air raiding against longer range objectives was becoming more and more practicable. The Government was consulting the military authorities and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig regarding the most effective methods for meeting the situation, but it was obviously undesirable to give the enemy our intentions.

Replying to supplementary questions as to whether the Government had decided on reprisals, Mr. Bonar Law declared that the Government had a perfectly open mind, in the sense that it intended to take steps not merely for damaging the enemy but for the prevention of raids like those recently carried out.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL FLIGHT.

U. S. Intervention Ruins Her Credit Abroad.

London, June 18.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Edmond Thiery, the economist, points out in the Matin that the intervention of the United States has ruined Germany's credit with adjacent neutral bankers who were closest in touch with Germany's financial men. M. Thiery is of opinion that Germany will soon be unable to fulfil her engagements. German capitalists are contributing to the fall of the mark by converting assets into neutral currency.

GOOD WORK BY JAPANESE.

Enemy Submarine Reported Sunk.

London, June 18.

According to an Admiralty announcement, a Japanese torpedo flotilla attacked, and is believed to have sunk, an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

Reprisals Advocated.

London, June 18.

A crowded meeting held at the London Opera House and presided over by the Lord Mayor passed a resolution demanding that the Government immediately initiate a policy of ceaseless attacks upon German towns as a reprisal for the murder of innocent women and children by German raiders in open towns.

How a Raider was Felled.

London, June 18.

Later particulars of the doings of the Zeppelin at a south-eastern town show that scarcely a shop-front in the main streets remains intact, while contents of the windows were hurled into the streets. The Zeppelin stopped its engines to obtain its bearings before bombing. Aerial torpedoes throwing out a lurid glare, caused the principal damage. One demolished a number of old cottages and made a hole in the ground nine feet deep by thirty feet in diameter.

The Zeppelin brought down on the east coast hovered for fifteen minutes over a country town. When two of our aeroplanes flew round it, the anti-aircraft cannonade ceased, and then the Zeppelin burst into flame and fell into a ploughed field a mile from the sea. It struck the ground and on five dead and battered bodies were found in neighbouring fields and five more were entangled in the debris, which burned fiercely for an hour.

Further Details.

London, June 18.

A south-east coast correspondent states that in one town, which is now strewn with broken glass, the first explosion occurred at 2.30 in the morning, the long-drawn hiss of aerial torpedoes being distinctly heard among the projectiles launched. Several fires broke out, but were quickly controlled.

An east coast correspondent says that searchlights picked up the Zeppelin as it approached from the sea and the guns opened a terrific fire. The Zeppelin desperately attempted to defy the defences and succeeded in penetrating a few miles inland, though it had meanwhile been "wired" by the anti-aircraft guns. The commander of the Zeppelin realising his peril now attempted to climb beyond range and turned to seaward but an aeroplane took up the pursuit. The Zeppelin blazed at the aeroplane but the former was out of hand and, unable to ward off the attack, broke out into flames and descended in fluttering fragments amid the loud cheering of thousands of spectators assembled on the whole countryside.

(Continued on page 2.)

HELPING THE WAR.

The Philippines "Liberty Loan."

From the Manila Daily Bulletin:—"We have heard that the recently been done—and with complete success—towards raising a war loan in the Philippine Islands of P300,000,000. In its issue of the 15th inst. the Bulletin says:—

Manila and Iloilo, which are the only two cities in the islands to which it was possible to send the call, have subscribed P1,000,000 to the "Liberty Loan," and, with the addition of the 2,000,000 subscribed by the Philippine National Bank, the total amount pledged by the islands to the support of the war against Germany reached the \$1,500,000 mark before 10 o'clock last night. Owing to the receipt of a number of telegraphic requests for an opportunity to subscribe to the loan, and in order to enable a considerable number of Manilaans who were unable to reach the bank last evening, President Jernason of the Philippine National Bank has announced that subscriptions will be received up to 10 o'clock this morning, and these few hours of grace will enable all who desire to do so to place their subscriptions.

The response of Manila to the "Liberty Loan" call yesterday was beyond even the most optimistic hopes. From early morning until late at night the subscriptions came in ever-increasing numbers, and before the bank offices closed last evening it was assured that three million pesos mark had been reached. The Philippine subscription is not counted upon officially at Washington, it was learned yesterday, and no specific allotment of bonds was made to the islands, although arrangements have now been made to care for the local subscriptions. This means that the total turned in by Manila and Iloilo will be entirely outside of the calculations made by the treasury officials at the national capital.

American, Filipino and foreign communities all joined to make "Flag Day" a record day in the "Liberty Loan" campaign. The Committee which solicited subscriptions among those Filipinos who had not voluntarily presented themselves at the banks to file applications for bonds, earned in P60,000 to the war fund; the Committee which made the rounds of the Chinese community turned in P44,200, and would have turned in much more but for the fact that the loan had received little publicity among the Chinese, and the members of the committee found it necessary to explain the subject in detail to practically every man approached, thus preventing the committee from reaching many of the Chinese merchants in the local colony. If the loan had not been scheduled to close so quickly, it is stated that the Chinese subscription could have been more than doubled.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY:

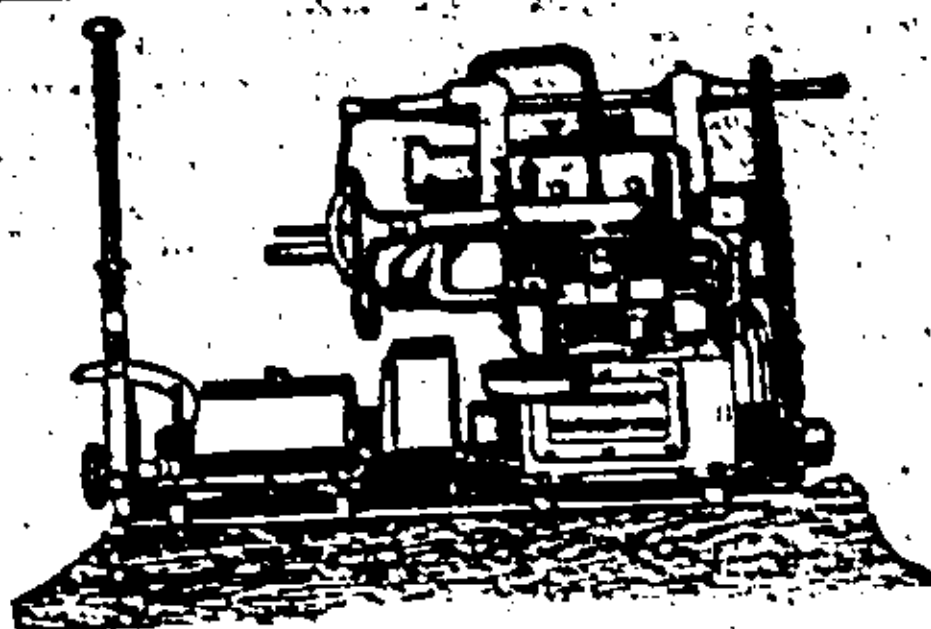
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW:

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, June 27:
Gymkhana, Raffles Hotel.
Stamford Hotel.
Raffles Hotel.
Raffles Hotel.

NOTICES.



**THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN
MARINE MOTORS.**

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
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TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL
TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS,
CRANES &c.

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QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1893.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 14 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
--	--	--

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

LEMOS.

BROOKE'S
FINEST

LEMON SQUASH

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in which are vested the shares of
**THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

AND
**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.**

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

ASTHMA

CAN BE CURED.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest. This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd., and all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors.

Price, \$2.50 per bottle.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. T. HO has a Chinese graduate
trained in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this Colony for ten years.
He has a good method of teaching Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is prepared
to give private tuition to a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and English.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hongkong Telegraph," office or direct to No.
120 Wellington Street, First Floor.

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PHOTOGRAPHER.

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FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health, and
Cuisine under European Supervision. Rooms maintained by staff from the Central
Government. Telephone in Every Room; private car maintained by staff from the Central
Government. Electric and Hot Water. Golf Course and Tennis Grounds. Summer
Guest House.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cuisine.
A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.
For further particulars apply to— **CHARLES MORRIS**
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Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
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HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
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J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
terms.
Apply to— **THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.**
Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL." Code Used; A.B.C. 5th Edn.

PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.

AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married
Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.
Tel. No. K 296. **MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.**

NEW MACAO HOTEL.
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric light and Fans,
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
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Telegraphic Address "Phonix."

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THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

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Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

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TRAMS PASS THE DOOR EVERY FEW MINUTES.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and newly
furnished throughout and is now a First-Class, up-to-date Hotel
and a perfect Sanatorium, the only one in or near Hongkong.
Inspection of our Grounds and Hotel cordially invited. Our frontage
is within a few yards of the sea, with superb Hill Scenery at the
back. We have two first-class Bowling Alleys, Tennis Court.
Sea-bathing and dressing rooms, with fresh water shower baths
always available.

Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate
from the Hotel Dept., where ladies may come and brine children
to enjoy a splendid cup of Lipton's tea with Cakes, Ice Creams,
Lemon Squash and Iced Aerated Waters, Etc.

ANY MEALS MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES "A LA CARTE."

This Hotel is now conducted under entirely New Regime and
Management and everything hitherto objectionable has been
strictly eliminated. All Wines, Beers, Liquors &c., are guaranteed
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WILLIAM H. ELLERMAN,
Manager.

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C. MOUSSON.

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HAM

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DISH"**

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CANNOT BE
SURPASSED.

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JUNCNER
ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR.**

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes
with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of
materials. May be charged a thousand times without
lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged
in minimum time and to its full extent without
injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time
and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when
left loaded and out of use. Salt water has no
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accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS.

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THE "NIFE" LANTERN.

AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN
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HAS JUST ARRIVED.

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THE
UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

is the result of years of experiment and scientific
research. The safest and most economical of
efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt,
brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID
WHOLESALE AGENTS—
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Motorcycles**

ALL MODELS

"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

2 1/2 H.P. Lightweight opposed cylinders	Price \$500.00
5 " Little Twin	\$650.00
7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus	\$750.00
7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus (Electric Model)	\$850.00

Largest and most complete stock of Motor Cycles in Hongkong

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

Bear A Luxury.
In view of the high price of
beer, cider and wine, it is
being used as substitutes by
Rhonda Valley miners.

Patriotic Pupils.
Ocombe Road Elementary
School is believed to be the first
school in Brighton to collect
\$1,000 for War Savings Certifi-
cates.

A Strange Death.
Gas from a broken main in a
street at Liverpool percolated
through the soil into a house,
poisoning a man named Hignett
in his sleep.

For Amateur Agriculturists.
The Parks Committee of the
Birmingham Corporation have
received applications for 6,500
allotments, and 5,250 people have
already had land allotted to them.

Settled Down.
During 50 of their 60 years of
married life Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin
Grove, aged 80 and 78,
who recently celebrated their
diamond wedding, have lived in
the same house at Osham,
Bucks.

Britain's Responsibilities.
Captain Balthurst states that
food and feeding stuff exported
under licence in February and
March were valued at \$3,683,006.
It is still necessary to supply
certain British Possessions with
articles and to supply some of the
Allied Governments.

**"Father" of the City
Corporation.**
To celebrate his 88 years
association with the Corporation,
as Common Councillor and
Alderman, Sir Henry Knight,
"Father" of the City Corporation,
was recently entertained at lunch
by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion
House, and presented by the
Aldermen with a silver vase.

German Revenge.
A message from Baltimore re-
ports that a sensational discovery
has been made on board the in-
terned Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which
has, in common with other Ger-
man vessels, been taken over by
the American authorities. All
the food and wines found on the
vessel are stated to have been
poisoned.

New Zeppelin Wrecked.
German deserters arriving at
Maastricht state that recently one
of the newest Zeppelins was
destroyed in a storm on a trial
trip between Friedrichshafen and
Wilhelmshafen. The gale over-
turned the airship east of Duna-
borg. An explosion ensued, and
the wreckage fell in a wood. The
crew, including two under-man-
agers of the Zeppelin works, were
killed.

Baron Mitsui's Generosity.
Baron Mitsui, President of the
Mitsui Company, who attended
the unveiling ceremony of the
monument at Omura in com-
memoration of the opening of the
Mitsui Collieries, has offered to
present ¥19,000 to the town of
Omura and a similar sum to three
adjacent villages, also to con-
tribute ¥60,000 towards the
establishment of an infectious
diseases hospital there.

War Office Vagaries.
There were three "dead"
soldiers walking about London
recently, moving heaven and
earth to try and persuade the
War Office they were alive and
well. At an earlier period of the
war they were officially reported
as "missing, believed dead," and
the War Office subsequently
adopted the latter of these two
descriptions. As a matter of fact
there were taken prisoner, but
made their escape from Ger-
many. They duly arrived in
London, but the War Office,
with something more than the
usual surfeit of red tape, refused
to acknowledge their existence in
the flesh. The situation is truly
Gilbertian. These very much
alive soldiers go to Whitehall
to claim their pay, but are met
with the rejoinder, "Oh, no,
you've been dead long ago. Go
away. Here is the official
notification of your death." In-
stantly, the "deceased" were
taken charge of by one of the
many hospitals for soldiers who
have been established in London
and elsewhere. The War Office
is a wonderful institution.

If you have lost your appetite,
one of the big variety of
sainty dishes at the ALMA
ORA CAFE is sure to
stimulate you.

GENERAL NEWS.

Member of American Commission.

Mr. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who has been named as a member of the American Commission which is to visit Russia for the purpose of reorganising industries and railways, is reported by American newspapers to be in Russia at present, and is expected to pay Peking a visit on his way back to America.

Selangor's Population.

The population of Selangor, reports the British Resident, is estimated at 853,538 for 1916. The number of births registered was 7,638 and of deaths 11,870. The numbers of both show an increase over the preceding year. The highest birth-rate was among Malays and the highest death-rate among Indians. The increase in the death rate, which was 33.5 as against 30.13 in 1915, is largely attributed to an epidemic of malaria. There were 792 more deaths from dysentery, and diarrhoea also increased by 237. The death-rate among estate labourers was 21.55 per mille, on an average population of 75,796. Last year the death rate was 19.22.

Home-Grown Sugar.

The Press Association is informed that an enterprise for the production of home grown sugar, estimated to cost £500,000 has now been initiated. A grant has been made by the Treasury of £125,000 by way of loan from the Development Fund towards the purchase of an estate of 5,800 acres at Kelham, near Newark, where it is proposed to grow sugar beet, and to erect a factory for its manufacture into sugar. The enterprise is to be carried out by the British Sugar Beet Growers' Society, Ltd. The Chairman, Captain Beville Stanger, M.P., recently appeared before Lord Selborne's Committee, whose interim report refers to the scheme as having been thought out with great care and being a sound one.

Not to be Hoodwinked.

The *Frankische Tageszeitung* of Nuremberg is on the high road to perdition. It has dared to denounce as "childish phrases" the Kaiser's empty talk of popular reforms:—The people have asked for bread, and they have not even been given a stone. They demanded electoral reform, and in reply they were treated to an Imperial message which contained absolutely nothing new or tangible. No reforms during the war, we are told, but not a word is said about what will be done after the war. Does our Government really imagine that a "faithful, brave, industrious, and enlightened" people, as we are graciously styled in the Imperial message, will indefinitely content itself with childish phrases? The Government may be certain of this: the people will not allow themselves to be hoodwinked. They demand universal suffrage, direct and secret; they demand it emphatically, and they will have it now.

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The Wine of Life.

Winecarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and surcharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Winecarnis.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Dutch Fishing Industry.

The Dutch fishing industry is practically at a standstill. This is due to the laying up of the Yuviden steam trawler fleet owing to the Germans torpedoing the vessels even when fishing in the so-called safe zones. The Germans in other cases had seized the trawlers' catches. The stoppage of the fishing will have some detrimental effect upon England, which received an agreed proportion of the fish caught.

New Zealand and the War.

By the end of the year New Zealand will be practically depleted of all her able young men and will have to call up her men of the Second Division. The scheme as approved by the Cabinet consists of:—Class A—

To comprise all men not less than 20 nor more than 46 years of age, who have no children. Class B—To comprise all men not less than 20 nor more than 34 years of age, who have not more than two children irrespective of age. Class C—To comprise all men not less than 25 nor more than 46 years of age, who have not more than two children irrespective of age. Class D—To comprise all men not less than 20 nor more than 34 years of age, who have not more than four children irrespective of age. Class E—To comprise all men not less than 35 nor more than 46 years of age, who have not more than four children irrespective of age. Class F—To comprise all men not less than 20 nor more than 46 years of age, who have more than four children irrespective of age.

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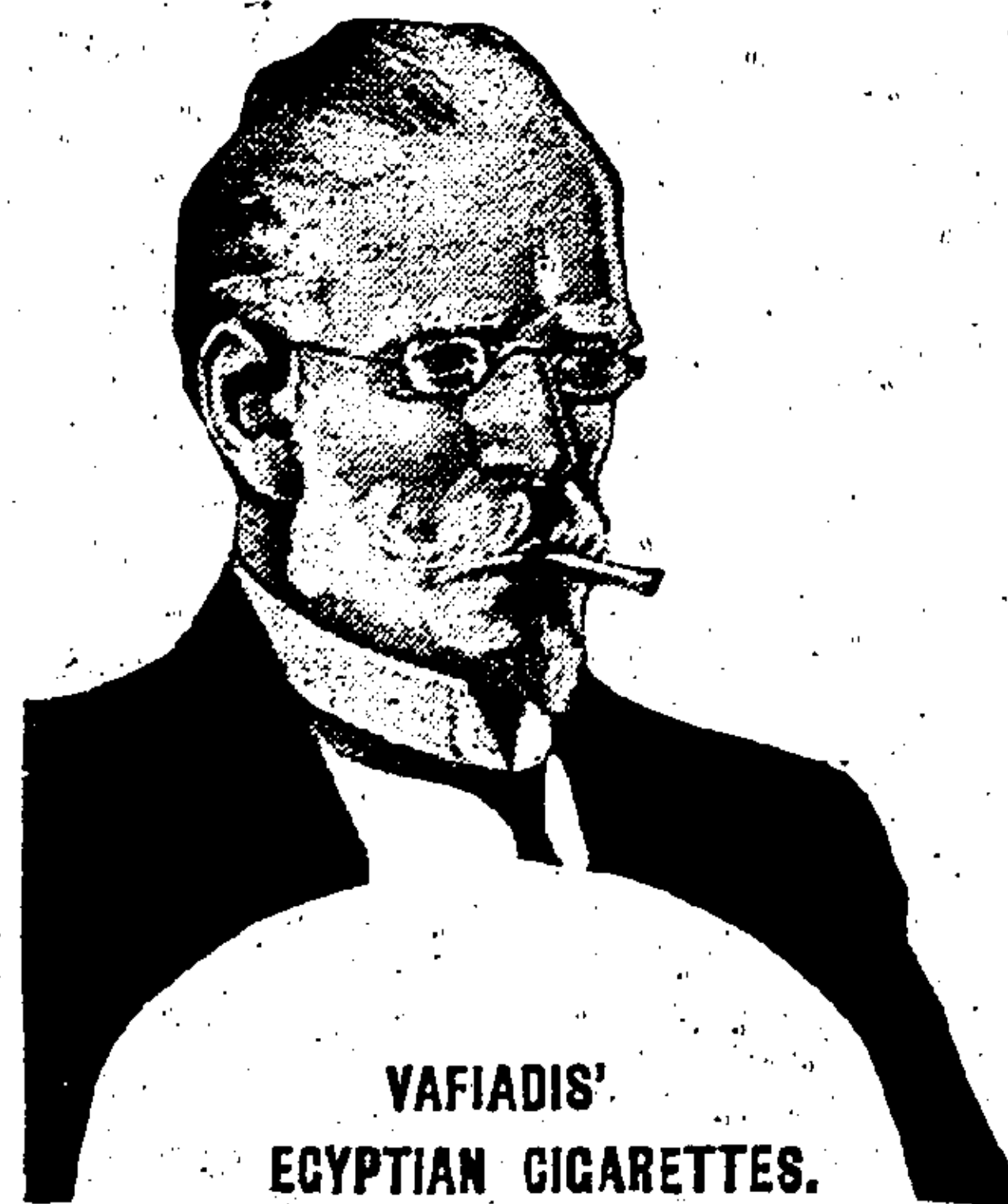
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"	50	2.35
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THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unimpeachable testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—See pamphlet round bottle. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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BIRTHS.

HILL.—On June 19, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Hill, a son.

DAVIS.—On 7th inst., at Tientsin, the wife of Cecil G. Davis, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

As stated in one of the notes in yesterday's issue, there is no doubt whatever about the Central Powers' being extremely desirous of effecting a separate peace at the present time with Russia. The best elements in this much-distracted country, it is equally clear, are absolutely opposed to such a peace being concluded. On this point their country's honour is at stake, and, in many ways, chiefly in addresses to the Army, M. Kerensky, who represents the more thoughtful of the present regime, appears to have emphasised this aspect of the situation. The fact that the Romanoff Dynasty has been overthrown does not, as should be apparent to every member of the new Government, give those now in power, the right to abrogate the solemn Treaty entered into by all the Allies to the effect that no separate peace shall be entered into with Germany. That compact was a wise step, beneficial alike to all the Allies; and at the time, as it should to-day if faithfully observed, it gave Germany clearly to understand that there existed a unity amongst those opposing her that could not be broken.

Unfortunately, many of the new leaders, intoxicated by the power they now hold, are more inclined to listen to the enemy's peace overtures than they are willing to safeguard their country's honour. A Utopian conception of Socialism seems to be the cause of Russia's present wobbling, as unfortunately too many fanatical ideas are being set forth, and, worst still, with the expectation of being realised. This, no doubt, will enable the hot-headed members of the mischievous body known as the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to see the situation in better perspective, for surely even the more "advanced" of their number must realise the utter folly of exporting a Republic, such as it is hoped to make Russia, to have anything in common with such an oligarchy as is Germany. For his own immediate purposes, the Kaiser is no doubt prepared to offer anything to the deluded Russians, whose judgment seems to be sadly over-balanced by their recent successes over their ancient dynasty, but that the Kaiser intends to assist in enabling the Russians to attain to a permanent democratic State is ridiculous. The Kaiser realises, no doubt, that if the Russian Army could be so reorganised as to act in conjunction with the British and the French in the West, the end of the German occupation of the small portion of Northern France and of Belgium would very soon be at an end. The Times, we read in one of yesterday's telegrams, "strongly animadverts on the policy of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, as displayed by recent utterances, and says they are really advocates of peace at any price." If such is the case—and there certainly seems to be good grounds for the Times' adverse criticism—then Russia's new regime will very soon prove to be Russia's worst enemy and a very regrettable impediment in the way of the Allies' hopes of early success. Until the Russians realise the folly of expecting anything like permanent good to accrue from their present inclination to bring about a cessation of hostilities, even with the praiseworthy intention of enabling them to "put their house in order," matters will probably continue in an unsatisfactory condition, as at present.

Still, regrettable as is the attitude of many of those into whose hands, unfortunately, the government of Russia has passed, there are not wanting several indications that point to a wiser policy being adopted, which in the end will be much more advantageous to Russia. The Duma, as we pointed out in yesterday's issue, is strongly opposed to Russia negotiating a separate peace and against further inactivity at the front. The Russians will bring upon them personal disgrace if they do not give heed to the Duma on these points, as nothing can possibly justify them adopting such dishonourable notions. However, we must hope that wiser counsels will prevail and that Russia will be able to realise that in eschewing the blandishments of the wily Teuton and fulfilling her obligations honourably towards France and Great Britain, alone lies the hope of a strong, free, democratic Russia, such as all who wish well of the now distracted country hope to see her attain.

A Case for Banishment.

One of the cases which engaged the attention of the Chief Justice at the Criminal Sessions yesterday is worthy of notice because of circumstances which leave some room for doubt as to whether the authorities are doing all that they might do in the matter of ridding the Colony of the perpetual evil-doer. The prisoner was a man who had had no fewer than seventeen previous convictions against him, and it was stated in Court that he was before the Sessions so recently as January last, when he was given a light sentence in the hope that the Government would send him out of the Colony. That hope, however, was not realised; hence his re-appearance on a charge of house-breaking and larceny. The Judge frankly confessed that he was at a loss to know what to do with the man, since he was too old to be given the flogging that he deserved, and the result was a sentence of a year in gaol. We can quite sympathise with the Chief Justice in the difficult position in which he found himself. But why let that men of this stamp are permitted their liberty here when they are known to be permeated with criminal instincts? To release men of this order after close on a score of convictions is only to ask for trouble. Surely a rogue such as this prisoner assuredly is, may be regarded as an "undesirable," whose room is to be preferred to his company. Then why was he not banished when he completed his last sentence? By granting him his freedom again the authorities were merely giving the police unnecessary work and wasting the time of our Courts.

Too Zealous By Far.

In one of the telegrams to hand to-day it will be noted that the Times very pertinently points out what doubtless is the general impression regarding Switzerland's attitude in attempting to negotiate what the journal named rightly describes as the "dishonourable German peace proposal to Petrograd." The Times points out that this is an action "scarcely distinguishable from an unneutral step," and as such it should certainly receive the attention of the Allies, acting in conjunction. Only those of pro-German tendencies would endeavour to negotiate a separate peace between Russia and Germany at the present time. As such an action is likely to be detrimental to the Allies, the Swiss Government should, in consequence, be firmly informed as to what is thought on the point by the Allies, and, if necessary, be warned against acting the part of the too zealous friend.

"Rounding Them Up."

The news which Reuter's correspondent at New York sends to the effect that all male Britishers between the ages of 18 and 45 in the United States will be compelled to join the British colours will be read with much interest throughout the world, as it is well known that in the United States, which has been a favourite place for British immigrants making their abode, there is a large number of Britishers who ought at present to be assisting their country in the great struggle in which she is still engaged. Presumably, those Britishers in the United States who have not become naturalised Americans still cherish some sort of kindly feeling for their Motherland. Indeed, whether they do so or not, being still nominally British, it is right and proper that they should be required to do what is their obvious duty. It is regrettable that compulsion should in some instances be necessary, but among the British, as among all other nations, there are members of the community not at all conspicuous for patriotism, particularly a certain type of immigrant who is notoriously known to have a lasting grievance "agin the Government." If such men, as is almost invariably the case, are physically fit and of suitable age, there should be no hesitation—as indeed there is not likely to be—on the part of the authorities to "round them up" and make use of them in the best way at possible.

DAY BY DAY.

A REPROOF ENTERETH MORE INTO A WISE MAN THAN A HUNDRED STRIPES INTO A FOOL.—Proverbs.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the accession of the late Queen Victoria (1837).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.11/16d.

The Aeroplane Fund.
Mr. J. Owen Hughes sends us a cheque for \$50 towards the Aeroplane Fund.

For the Troops.
We acknowledge with thanks a batch of periodicals for the troops from Mr. J. H. Davis.

Not at Home.
A shopkeeper delivered a quantity of goods to another shop, to the value of \$18, and when he went later to collect the money, he found that the shop had closed up.

Not Guilty.
The Criminal Sessions case in which Li King was charged with possessing a quantity of counterfeit coin, which we reported yesterday, was concluded after we had gone to press. The accused was found not guilty, and discharged.

The Colony's Health.
During last week there were four cases of enteric fever notified in the Colony, one of which proved fatal. There was also one fatal case of small-pox and one non-fatal occurrence of puerperal fever. All the sufferers were Chinese. There were no cases of plague.

Not Believed.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, a Chinese was charged with stealing from the pocket of a foki \$18. The foki gave a long rambling story, in which there were so many contradictions that His Worship refused to believe it, and he discharged the defendant.

Customer Struck.
A Chinese youth yesterday went up to another youth selling Chinese jelly, and asked him the price. The hawk became very abusive, for no apparent reason, and struck him a hard blow on the hand with a split bamboo pole. Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, inflicted a fine of \$8.

No Licence.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with driving a truck without a licence and also with offering a bribe of 20 cents to a constable. Defendant said that the money dropped from his girdle. His Worship said he could not convict him on the second charge, but on the first he would be fined \$3.

Half a Ship.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a coal collier was charged with stealing an iron plate from a Blue Fannel steamer which "has been in Harbour. Defendant, when stopped by a collier contractor, said the plate was only old and broken. The chief officer stated that there was a good deal of old iron about; some of it was of no use and other stuff was very valuable. Asked by Mr. Wood if much were missed off the ship, the officer replied that he missed "nearly half the ship" every time they came into Hongkong. Defendant was sent to prison for three months.

A Big Concert.
As will be seen by our advertising columns, the Victoria Theatre has again come forward in the interests of charity, and on Thursday evening there will be a concert given at the theatre for the benefit of the Portuguese School Fund. The concert is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, the General Officer Commanding, the Commodore, Lieut.-Col. Ward, M.P., and also the Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. E. de Souza. The programme will be announced later, and it can be stated that a first-class evening's enjoyment is assured. Members of the Middlesex Regiment will contribute, in addition to others. In the afternoon, an all-pictures matinee will be given on behalf of the same Fund.

A GERMAN REPUBLIC.

Overthrow of the Hohenzollerns and Junkers Discussed.

In the course of an extremely interesting article in a New York contemporary to hand, Mr. Frank Bohn, Ph. D., imparts some very instructive ideas regarding the organisation of a Committee at Berne which has for its chief object the overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the power of the Junkers. He also suggests the immediate organisation of a committee of German republicans in every American city.

The announcement, says Mr. Bohn, that Dr. Roese Meyer, of Berlin, has established a committee of German republicans at Berne, is news of the very first order. If I am not very much deceived, it is the break of day for all those who love Germany, and are now forced to take sides against the German autocracy and the misguided German people. Dr. Roese Meyer is a distinguished journalist, who has long been known as an ardent advocate of republicanism in Germany. He is not a Socialist. But, what is far better for the success of his work, he and his group will have the sympathy and the confidence of the republican Socialist minority of Germany.

When I was in Berlin I had the pleasure of spending several hours with Dr. Roese Meyer. The fact that he has now left Germany to take his position of leadership of the German republican committee at Berne permits me now to use his name in print for the first time. Two months ago Dr. Roese Meyer wrote me a letter which he succeeded in having smuggled out of Germany. He then informed me that the time was at last ripe for activity on the radical republican group. The foundation of this republican committee furnishes the only immediate hope for the political democracy of Germany. As explained by Mr. William English Walling, in a recent article in the New York Times, the Socialist majority of Germany has been completely Kaiserised, while the Socialist minority has not yet ventured to exhibit a mind or soul of its own.

In understanding the war, one fact above all others in importance is just now becoming evident to all reading people in America: This is not primarily a war of nations. It is a war of classes. The aristocratic, militaristic, land-holding class of Germany, in its rulership of Germany, has almost, but not quite, crushed out the class mind and the class instinct of the German intellectuals and middle classes, which, seventy-five years ago, were as democratic in Germany as in France and America. Similarly, the Junker regime has completely dominated the working class, and made use of its economic and political organizations for its own purposes.

The formation of the German republican committee in Berne marks the rebirth of the German political democracy. We in America must welcome this movement, and support it by all the means in our power. Let me suggest the organization at once of a committee of German republicans in every American city. Such German advocates of German freedom can support Dr. Roese Meyer and his group in many ways. They can educate such Germans in America as still support the Kaiser. What is of far greater importance, they can help to prepare the mind of America and of the Allied countries, as well as the policies of the Allied Governments, for the work of making lasting peace. A peace which does not abolish the Hohenzollerns and the Junker party out of Germany is unthinkable to all advocates of democracy. However little hope for the cause of German freedom may now result from surface appearances, we know that the democracy of Germany will war against the moment the German army and the German Government are overthrown from the outside. But it is high time that the organization of the German political democracy be placed in the way to grow and do its work. Let us accustom ourselves to thinking that among our most

MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

Indian "Light Twin" Turas Aviator.

A development of importance in military affairs has been brought on by a demonstration in the Inglewood Aerodrome, Los Angeles, California, where an airplane carrying two men and an Indian light twin motor cycle rose easily from the field and gave an excellent exhibition of what might be done by this combination of military machines. The demonstration was given before Army and Navy authorities, who followed the various steps with great interest.

The possibilities of the airplane and motor cycle, thus combined, in warfare are said to be almost unlimited. In case the airplane runs out of gasoline or meets with some mechanical trouble which forces it to descend, the aviator or his assistant can quickly detach the motor cycle from its platform, mount it and ride after the needed supplies or assistance. Also, if an airplane should be damaged in an aerial fight and obliged to make a landing, in many cases the aviator can mount his motor cycle and make his escape, before his enemies can come up with him. Further, it is pointed out that the combination gives the motor cycle scout almost unlimited range because of his ability, when hard pressed, to put his motor cycle in an airplane and fly away with it. The entire demonstration was received with great enthusiasm by the Army and Navy officials who saw it, each of whom seemed able to contribute additional suggestions of circumstances under which the combination would prove of inestimable value.

Further particulars regarding this remarkable demonstration can be obtained from the local agents:—Messrs. Alex. Rose and Co., De Young Road Central.

Selangor Rubber Export.

The quantity of rubber exported from Selangor in 1916 was 26,189 tons, compared with 19,192 tons in 1915, the value increasing by \$21,416,801. Copra increased slightly in value but decreased in quantity.—Singapore Free Press.

steadfast allies in this group of earnest and ardent German republicans, including a small but growing minority of the German Socialists. When the first division of the Allied armies finds itself upon German soil, the forces of the revolution in Germany must be prepared to meet it and make peace. Then, with the Kaiser defeated, dethroned and placed in exile, we shall be assured that political freedom will be permanently established in Germany.

It is necessary, of course, to confine all our organized efforts outside of Germany to Germans and the descendants of Germans. The world outside of Germany may be saved from militarism by force of arms, and by their own democracies within each nation; but Germany can be saved from the living death of Kaiserism only by the Germans themselves. Surely there are in New York City a group of Germans who love democracy, on the one hand, and Germany, on the other, enough to organize their forces now. The foundation of such a movement in America will make it possible for us to say in truth: "It is not Germany we are fighting; but a class of medieval, barbarian aristocrats in Germany, such as were cast out of the place of power in England in 1649, expelled from France in 1793, but who, because of the peculiar contortions of German history, have been able to deceive and misrule the German people until now."

Our organization might be called the Society of Young Germany, or the Society of Forty-eight. The day that society begins its work in America the situation will be much clarified. It will direct the war-hated of America upon that class in Germany which deserves to be hated, and help to save the German people from the well-nigh universal scorn to which it is now being subjected.

TO-DAY'S NECESSARY.

Thirty-five members of the House of Commons, representative of all parties, amongst whom we notice the name of Mr. Gerbom Stewart, have tabled a resolution demanding that a Committee of the House be appointed, with power to review all national expenditure, examine Ministers and officials, and report to the House, and thus to the public. In a letter to the Press it is pointed out that inquiry after the war is over, and when the money has been spent, will serve little purpose. What is needed is a check to day to conserve our resources and enable the nation to stay the course. The present expenditure is 27,000,000 per annum. The new national luxury tax, if it continues, says the letter, another the State. Control over expenditure by the House of Commons has practically gone. The House of Commons, at present is helpless. The Government have decided to rule without the House of Commons. The Treasury have waived its control; most departments are a law unto themselves, and no one interposes to check their expenditure. It will be interesting to see whether the public will support this demand for a revision of national expenditure.

"John Brown's Body" is an example of a secular tune fitted to a hymn, but many hymn tunes have been secularised and their original purpose forgotten. In a hymnal published a few years ago some of these ancient melodies were revived, and it was discovered to find the air of "Poor Old Mary Ann" among the collection. A vicar at whose church the book was adopted fortunately discovered in time that one of the hymns was set to the tune of "The Lad with the Tarry Breeches," a song he had often sung at social gatherings for the amusement of his parishioners.

When Mr. Lloyd George had conferred upon him the freedom of the City of London on April 27, the City Chamberlain said: "Mr. Lloyd George, Rwyf i dynwyo e chi croeso o ymlyn. This was not the breach of the amenities that ignorant folks suppose, but simply means, in proper English: "I extend to you a welcome, a welcome with both hands."

The choice of a title for the Cornhill Magazine, which Messrs. Murray has taken over from Messrs. Smith, Elder, was made in a curiously roundabout way. Thackeray had vainly pondered the problem for some weeks, and went off to Switzerland with the difficulty unsolved. Staying at the town of Coir, he was interested by a little discovery there, which he thought it worth while to communicate to Mr. George Smith whose publishing business was then at 65, Cornhill. "Have you found a title?" St. Lucius, who founded the Church of St. Peter, Cornhill, is buried here. Help us, good St. Lucius, and I will be your faithful W. M. T." Then, as though St. Lucius had responded by intruding the perplexed editor's thoughts with his London association, came another letter. "The only name I can think of yet is the Cornhill Magazine. It has a sound of jollity and abundance about it." And on that title he finally decided. He could not have made a happier choice.

We are only beginning to realise the service that may be rendered by the aeroplanes in relieving the isolation of districts which are periodically cut off from association with the outside world, remarks the Chronicle. In the depth of winter Prince Edward Island is often without any means of postal communication with the mainland, owing to the ice-floes in Northumberland Strait, which at its narrowest point is six miles across. Ice-breaking steamers have been unable to keep channels open at all times. Consideration has frequently been given to submerging a tunnel under the Strait, but such a proposal would be very costly. It is now suggested that the difficulty shall be met by a serial mail service, aided by a Government subsidy or carried out under full Government ownership.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., Ltd.

The tenth ordinary annual meeting of Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company to-day at noon, when Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Chairman, presided. There were also present Messrs. S. C. Pank and Lau Po-wing (directors), O. Bond (Secretary), J. J. Blake, J. Orberry, and Leung Yan-po (shareholders).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916, having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. I am very pleased to inform you that the net profit for the year is \$35,135.49, being an increase of \$19,742.28 on the previous year. The large increase of profit under the existing circumstances must be very gratifying to the shareholders, as we have more than doubled our profits on the year before.

As stated by me last year, a former source of profit to the Company "Ind. Coops's Ale and Stout" was stopped owing to Government restrictions, and I regret to state that we have been unable to obtain any further shipments since. As mentioned in my speech last year, we were compelled to give notice to the Royal Naval Canteen at Wei-Hai-Wei to terminate our contract for the supply of ale, on account of the fact that we were losing money by month. Consequently our Branch was closed in September last and the losses for the year amounted to \$1,340.31. In connection with our late branch at Taipei, after having written off heavy items of outstanding accounts in previous years, there was still a small item of \$127.84 standing in our books for expenses incurred in collecting accounts. This has also been written off, and I am pleased to state that this absolutely finishes the whole of our outstanding debts with branches which have been nothing but a sad loss to the Company since they were opened. The advice of our late Managing Director, as you will see by the balance sheet, was that the year with a deficit balance of \$18,480.35. I am pleased to state that this amount has been reduced to \$4,298.95, which has been carried forward to 1917 account. You will note that our stock on hand and in transit amounts to \$181,267.87, by \$73,008 odd more than the previous year. This may appear a large sum to have invested in stock, but, owing to the present crisis, it is quite probable that all exportation of wines and spirits, from the United Kingdom may at any moment be prohibited, while freights are daily increasing. I think we should take great credit upon ourselves for having such a good reserve stock on hand. In conclusion, gentlemen, I think we should congratulate ourselves on the year's working, as this is by far the best year we have had since I have had the honour of being your Chairman, and, without anything unforeseen happens, I have no hesitation in stating that we shall be in a position to declare a dividend when we issue our next balance sheet. Our hearty thanks are due to our staff for their assiduity shown during the year. Competition has been very keen and it has taken a considerable amount of time and labour for them to advance the sale of our goods the way they have done. I beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. After this has been duly seconded, the resolution will be before the meeting for discussion.

Mr. Blake seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, and there being no dissent, the Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, it being carried unanimously.

The proposition of Mr. Orberry, seconded by Mr. Blake, proposing directors, Messrs. Chan Kai-ming and S. C. Pank, was elected for the ensuing year.

The Chairman said that due notice would be given of the confirmatory meeting.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

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FATHER SPADA.

Sacredotal Silver Jubilee.

On Sunday next, the 24th inst., the Rev. Fr. G. Spada, Rector of the Rosary Church, Kowloon, celebrates his twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as priest. The parishioners of Kowloon are organising a solemn feast on that day by a High Mass with Pontifical assistance at 9.30 a.m., during which the Rev. Fr. Robert, Procurator of the Missions, will deliver an address on the subject of the festival. A general reception will later take place at the "Club de Recreo," Kowloon, at which an illuminated address will be presented to Rev. Fr. Spada by the President of the Club, on behalf of its members and friends, both in Kowloon and Hongkong.

Invitations have been sent out by a special committee to all the Catholics and friends of the Rev. Father, and the Committee desire further to extend an invitation to all friends of the Rev. Fr. Spada to be present on that occasion.

It was proposed by Mr. Orberry and seconded by Mr. Leung Yan-po that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year, and this was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Blake proposed that a bonus be paid to the staff, saying that shareholders appreciated the efforts of the staff which had led to the presentation of such a satisfactory balance sheet.

The Chairman said that this matter was under consideration at the present time.

This was all the business.

Extraordinary Meeting.

An extraordinary meeting of the Company followed, for the purpose of adopting new Articles of Association. The attendance was the same as at the previous meeting.

The notice of meeting having been read by the Secretary, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—You will see by the notice that this extraordinary general meeting has been called for the express purpose of proposing an extraordinary resolution to adopt an entirely fresh set of the Company's Articles of Association. These Articles were drawn up by the Company's solicitors with great care in order to replace the original Articles, which were drawn up ten years ago under the Companies Ordinance, 1895, and which have now been obsolete. The main defects in the old Articles are:—They authorise the Directors to accept a surrender of shares and to dispose of surrendered shares,—the one amounts to a reduction of capital which cannot be effected except by the consent of the Court; and the other to trafficking in the Company's shares which cannot under any circumstances be permitted. No provision was made for the Company to have a lien on shares for debts of any kind due to the Company from shareholders. They give no power to the Directors to refuse registration of a transfer. The capital of the Company is shown as \$150,000, whereas our present capital is \$488,050. There are also several other minor defects that have since been altered to bring the new Articles up-to-date so as to fall in line with more recent laws. Gentlemen, with these few remarks, I have much pleasure in proposing the following extraordinary resolution:—"That the regulation contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by two of the Directors, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Blake, and unanimously agreed to.

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Proceedings Resumed To-day.

The June Criminal Sessions were continued before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) this morning, when Lo Pin was charged with committing robbery with violence in Broadwood Road, Wan-chai, on June 5.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and prisoner, who pleaded "not guilty," was undefended.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. R. M. Austin, T. C. Dixon, F. J. Murray, G. M. de Silva, J. M. Gordon, W. Hedley, and F. M. de Figueiredo.

Mr. Wakeman, in opening the case, said the charge was a serious one, for it was robbery with violence against a little girl, aged seven years old. The little girl, Daisy Wong, the adopted daughter of Dr. Kew, was returning from the French Convent school at about half past three, and when going up the hill in Broadwood Road, she was met by the prisoner, who caught hold of her and carried her into the bushes. Holding his hand over her eyes, he snatched a gold bangle she was wearing, as well as a gold jade-stone ornament. Dr. Kew's coolie, who was in the habit of meeting the child, approached at this time, and, hearing noise, he ran into the bushes, the prisoner making off as fast as he could. Chase was given and the coolie caught the man, both falling into a nullah during a struggle which ensued. Prisoner got away, and on being caught, fought himself free, eventually being secured by the coolie in some gardens by the office plantation. The man was taken to the Police Station, where he denied the offence.

The coolie, in the witness box described his struggles with prisoner, saying he later took him to No. 1 Police Station. The police here refused to take the man and said he had to go to No. 2 Police Station, so he (witness) took him along.

At the conclusion of the witness's evidence, His Lordship, addressing the Crown Solicitor, said:—"I think this man has acted in a most laudable way. I don't know whether the Government can recognise his services, or whether his master has already done so. You might represent these facts to the Government, to see whether some recognition cannot be made to him."

Turning to the witness, the Chief Justice said:—"I think you behaved very well indeed. You showed considerable pluck in effecting the rescue of this little girl. I do not know whether your master has already recognised your services, but I shall certainly represent to the Government, through the Crown Solicitor, the view I take of your conduct."

Dr. Kew gave evidence, saying he received a telephone message about the affair. When he saw the child, she was bruised about the neck and appeared to be very frightened. She had to stay in bed for a day to recover from the effects of the shock.

The jury found prisoner guilty, and His Lordship sent him to prison for five years and ordered that he should receive fourteen strokes of the "cat."

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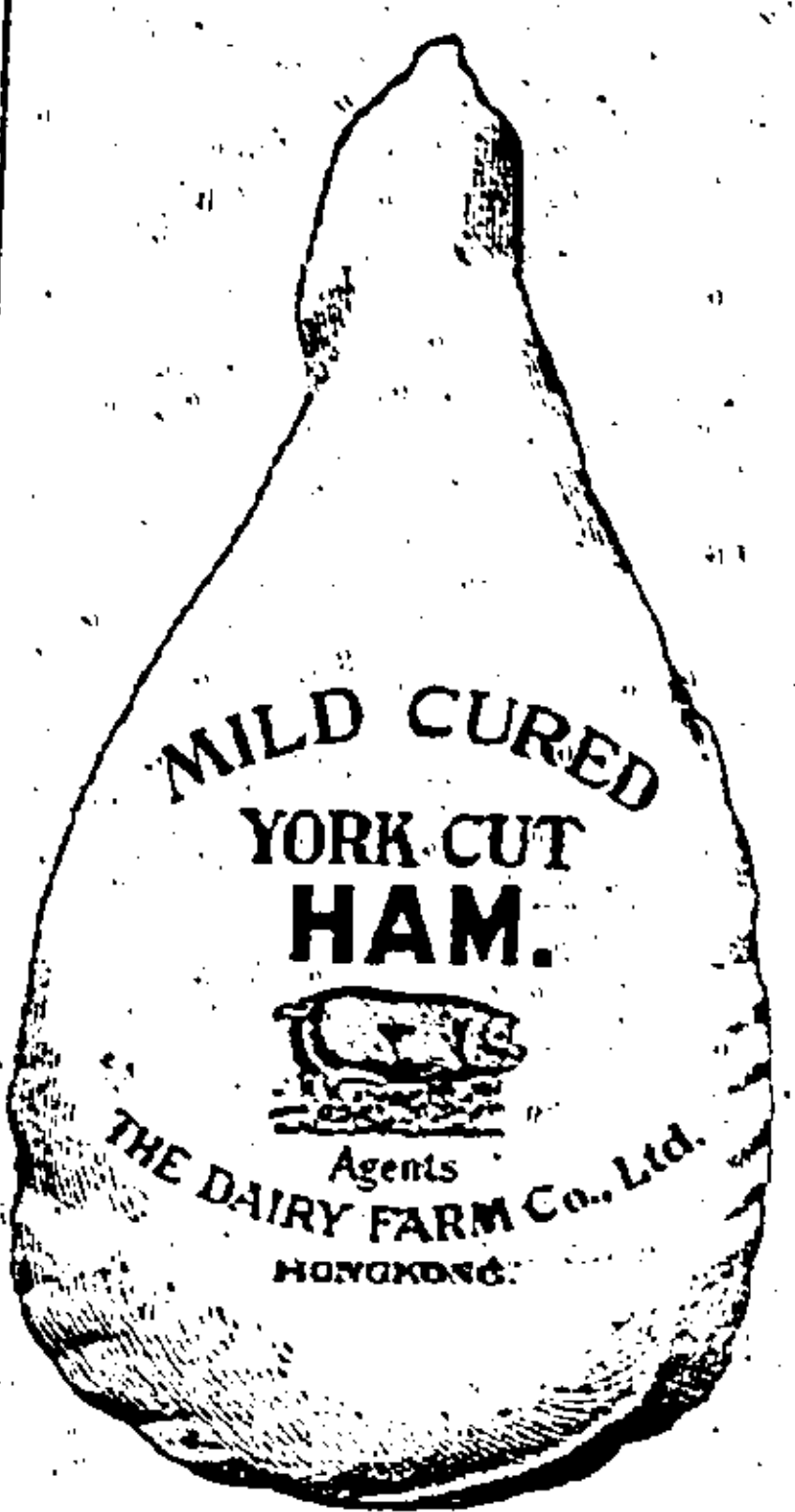
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.



MILD
AND
OF
DELICATE
FLAVOUR.

STRIKES IN GERMANY.

Twenty Thousand Idle at Berlin.

It is now clear, says the Daily Telegraph of April 21, that the severely censored semi-official reports sent out by Wolff's Bureau concerning the strikes in Berlin were mendacious. The trouble did not terminate on Monday, as reported. On the contrary, the Lokalanzeiger of Wednesday evening admits that at that time a quarter of a million men were still on strike. The paper anticipated that the strikers would resume work on Thursday morning, but in its issue of yesterday it confesses that 20,000 men were still out there. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, wiring on Thursday, says:—

Yesterday's Berlin telegram stating that work had been resumed by the remainder of the strikers appears to have been premature. The Lokalanzeiger yesterday evening announced that there were 250,000 men belonging to five great factories still on strike. However, from the speeches delivered at the workers' meetings yesterday, it appears that almost all these men were going to put in an appearance at their works this morning, so that now the strike may be regarded as over.

The Vorwarts reports that at a meeting of men and women strikers of the Deutsche Waffen und Munitions-Fabrik in Berlin (one of the biggest concerns in Germany), yesterday, it was decided, after a three hours' lively debate, not to resume work, but to send a deputation to the Imperial Chancellor. The result of the interview was to be communicated at a meeting which was to take place to-day (Thursday).

According to the Kolnische Zeitung it is reported that various strikes took place on Monday and Tuesday at Leipzig. It states that a big meeting took place also at Stettin, at which references were made to the question of the scarcity of foodstuffs. A procession was held on the same day, but the newspaper says that no incidents occurred.

The Central News correspondent at Amsterdam also wired yesterday:—

Travellers from Germany who have arrived at the Dutch frontier state that the strikes still continue, and that even at Krupp's a great number of workmen have struck. It is stated in Berlin messages that Herr Haase yesterday headed a deputation of the metal workers on strike who desired to see the Imperial Chancellor, but the Chancellor refused to receive the deputation, stating that he could not receive separate deputations from trade unions. Wide publicity is being obtained throughout Germany for a letter written by Hindenburg, who declares that while the decrease in the bread ration is undoubtedly very hard on the workers, even the smallest strike at a munitions works cannot be excused. Copies of the letter have been sent to all the trade unions concerned, with an urgent

request that the unions should induce the men to resume work without delay.

A Reuter's Amsterdam telegram of Friday's date says that on the Chancellor's refusal to see the deputation, the strikers decided not to return to work. The telegram adds:—"The strike is still proceeding in four factories, involving 20,000 men."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST—FOX TERRIER PUPPY, from Conduit Road neighbourhood. All white excepting brown patch on right ear; long tail.—A. Hicks, 19, Robinson Road.

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FOR SALE—UPRIGHT PIANO by Collard and Collard, in perfect condition. Price \$100, a bargain. Apply Box 1295 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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VIOLIN, FLUTE, AND HARP TRIOS.
127 {Schubert's Serenade.
{At King's Lake.
128 {Sweet Longing.
{Till's Serenade.
171 {Tyrolese Echoes.
{Idilio.
234 {Then you'll Remember Me.
{Marie-Nocturne.
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	WED., 20th June, at noon. MON., 16th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.		

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
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Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348. (27.1.10.0), return G\$437.50. (1222).
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SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	21st June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	22nd June at noon.
HAIPHONG	Kaifong	23rd June at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	26th June at noon.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 22nd June, at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 26th June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 21st June at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 23rd June at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Tues., 26th June at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 30th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANCHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "hanchai," sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having a good accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description annexed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2089.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Ship Fortness.
Very high prices continue to be paid for ships. The s.s. Europe Maru No. 2, 3,078 tons, sold in April 1911 for £ 0.0.0, has just changed hands for £145,000. In June last she was sold for £115,000. The s.s. Horland, under 3,000 tons, bought in June 1910 for £15,000, has been sold for £133,000. The Haru Maru, 2,578 tons, sold in May 1914 for £14,000 and eighteen months later for £38,000, has just been sold again at £12,000.

Appeal After German Seizure of Ship.
The Court of Appeal recently delivered judgment dismissing the appeal of the Produce Brokers Co., Ltd., from the decision of Mr. Justice Lush, who had decided that they were not entitled to the return of £6,399 paid to the Anglo-Chinese Eastern Trading Co., who had sold them 1,000 tons of soyabans, which were seized at Hamburg on the outbreak of war by the German Government, together with the British steamer Glenearn in which they had been carried. There had been several resales, and as to the last (to a German buyer) the appellants had parted with the bill of lading. They urged that they were merely bailees of it, and it was waste paper immediately on the outbreak of war.

American Ships for the Allies.
A recent Washington message stated that plans to release for Government use many coastwise vessels on both Atlantic and Pacific seaboard are under way among the chief railroads of the country. Many of the ships thus released probably will be used in the transportation of foodstuffs and supplies to the Allies pending the construction of the Government's fleet of wooden vessels, the first of which will be ready in about five months. Steamships operating on the Great Lakes also will be used for the same purpose. The chief problem confronting the railroads in working out the plan is to dispose of the burden of traffic at present carried by the coastwise vessels. The railroads are now operating almost to a maximum, but through propping their interests in equipment they hope to evolve a plan under which most of the coastwise traffic can be diverted to railroads.

Shipowner to Co-Operate with Admiralty.
Mr. Arthur Ritson, shipowner, Sunderland, has been invited by the Admiralty to co-operate with them in the consideration of problems arising out of the submarine warfare. The approval of shipowners has given special satisfaction in London, where Mr. Ritson is well-known as an earnest advocate of and worker in the interests of British shipping. It is understood that the Chamber of Shipping is taking active interest in the development of this scheme of co-operation, and that a special committee of the Chamber will meet frequently for the purpose of keeping all questions arising under close review. In this connection the opportunity arises for shipowners to make known to the Chamber such ideas and proposals as may be calculated to advance the interests of all concerned, and it is anticipated that the special committee will be able to render the most useful and valuable assistance to the Government.

Shippers as Superintendents of Mercantile Marine Offices.
The Liverpool Local Marine Board has (says the "Journal of Commerce") for some months past taken a prominent part in the efforts which are being made to secure the appointments of British shipmasters to the office of superintendent of mercantile marine shipping offices in the various ports of the United Kingdom. Recently Mr. Hughes-Jones received a letter from Mr. W. J. Hillier, secretary to the Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, conveying the announcement that, at a recent meeting of the council of the chamber the subject came up for consideration, and that he had been instructed to inform the chairman of the Liverpool Local Marine Board that the Chamber of Commerce and Shipping had the whole-hearted approval and support of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Shipping. The latter continued: "The council are strongly of opinion that no body of men can be so well fitted by training and experience for the positions in question as those whose most active years have been spent in the command of the great argosies of the foremost maritime country of the world."

THE ALEXANDRA CAVE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments, Choicest Hams.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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FORWARDING DEPT.
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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
Yorik Building, Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "ECUADOR" June 20, at 4.30 p.m.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" July 19.
s.s. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to— Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 19th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

WEDNESDAY, 20th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
the Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
ROBIN MANSION (First Floor Opposite the Bank of China)

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	19, June
Victoria B.C., & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N.Y.K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T.K.K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C.M.S.S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J. L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T.K.K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T.K.K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T.K.K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T.K.K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T.K.K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P.M.S.S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anjo M.	T.K.K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	D.S. & Co.	19, June
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	19, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Yingchow	B. & S.	19, June
Swatow and Singapore	Liangchow	B. & S.	30, June
Haiphong	Loksang	J.M. Co.	21, June
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	21, June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	22, June
Sandakan	Mausang	J.M. Co.	23, June
Manila	Loonsang	J.M. Co.	23, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M.	N.Y.K.	23, June
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	23, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tea	B. & S.	26, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihoug	D.L. Co.	6, June
Tientsin	Chipsing	J.M. Co.	26, June
Manila	Yuensang	J.M. Co.	30, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N.Y.K.	2, July
Kobe	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	3, July
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	9, July
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Inaba M.	N.Y.K.	16, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N.Y.K.	18, July

NOTICES.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

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HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBURU, VLA-
DOSTOK, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
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Codes: AL A.B.A. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENTS:—

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ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNHOFF CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.B.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

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and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers, General Store-
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of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

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& REGULATED. GASES RE-POLISHED.
ED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT
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MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
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NOTICES.

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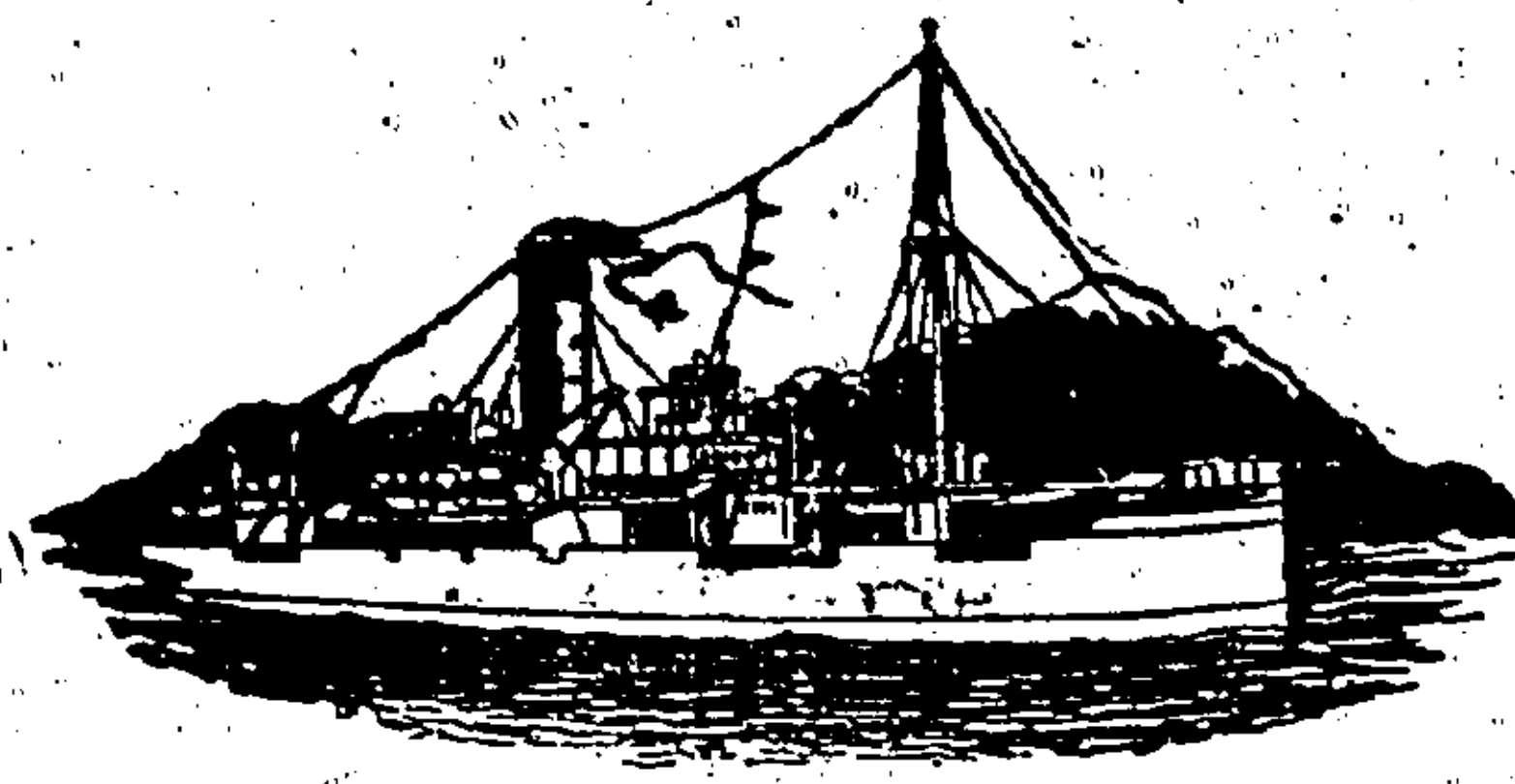
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Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

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Ranging up to 100 Tons.



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Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Guanoats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
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OF HONGKONG, & LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUWA MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being
landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24th
June, 1917, will be subject to
rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

From SAN FRANCISCO,

via HONOLULU, JAPAN

PORTS & SHANGHAI.

"CHINA"

The above mentioned steamer,
having arrived, Consignees of
cargo from above ports are
requested to send in their Bills
of Lading duly endorsed for
countersignature and to take
immediate delivery of their goods
from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will
be landed at once, and cargo
remaining on board after June
18th will be landed at Consignee's
risk and expense into Co's
Godown.

Cargo undelivered after
THURSDAY, June, 21st, 1917,
will be subject to landing and
storages charges.

No insurance whatever will be
effected.

No claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
steamer or Godown.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged goods will be landed into
the Company's Godown, where
they will be examined on MON-
DAY, June, 25th, 1917, at 10 A.M.
No claims will be recognised if
filed after the 5th July, 1917.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1917.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson G E Green Capt E B
Baldies Mrs E B Gardiner E
Bartlett R M Gibson J M
Barker W L L Hall Capt T P
Branch Capt & Mrs Hodgins Mrs A E
Buck W J
Bitting S T
Baxter Mr & Mrs H W A
Baxter Master
Birbeck R J
Baring J T
Bassard Mr & Mrs J
Binger Miss
Beckingsale L
Betwell Miss G
Bishop R T
Bradley Capt R
Burns T J
Costello G E
Cornelissen Mrs
Corneilissen Miss
Co-planan D E
Chisholm H
Catuna M
Cameron O E
Champion E R
Corra Condr L M
Cleary A M
Cawford F M
Donnelly D E
Dayenport Mr & Mrs
M. W. B.
Davis Mrs F E
Dowley W A
Douglas P S
Donnison P C
Deamond Miss K
Doyle Miss C
Edwards J E
Elliott P G
Ehrhardt Capt W
Ehrhardt Miss
Fasse J
Fisher Miss G
Goulbourn V
Gordon A G
Genssenh Mrs M
G. Hmas S
Green Capt E B
Gardiner E
Gibson J M
Hall Capt T P
Hodgins Mrs A E
Buck W J
Hannibal Mr & Mrs
Hooper A Shalton
Hope L
Hind W B
Hale W
Hale Mr & Mrs
H. E
Innes Capt R
Joseph E M
Jurnal R de
Knodder Dr A T
Kest Dr P T
King O
Kirkland Mr & Mrs
Lavelle G Guidon
Lauritsen Mr & Mrs
Lindbergh A
Leira Mr & Mrs J J
Little C
McInnes Mrs T E
Manders R
Margalla Dr C
Midtox G A
Nicholson J S
Petterly K M
Ray E H
Reay Miss F A
Reed G V
Square Miss A
Slade Mrs A
Soby Mr & Mrs V
Scott P M
Smith W F Clinton
Templeton C F
Thompson F G
Varn M H
Wood G G
Ward Mr & Mrs J G
Walker Mrs H A
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Beverman G
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Clark P
Fletcher K M
Finlayson Mr & Mrs
Fisher F H
Hammes Mr & Mrs
Hanssen L
Hartley A G
Hawker S S
Jackson Mr & Mrs
Wm
James B
Joseph J
Janssen
Laven D
Lidell Mrs
Morley W
McAulish Mr & Mrs Yule A C
Macdonald A D
Manners Mr & Mrs
McGee M A
Miller O
Nathan Mrs
Nathan Mrs
Parsons Mrs W G
Parsons Mr & Mrs
Parsons Mrs
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Pritchard Mrs
Richardson Mr & Mrs
Routh W M
Simpson
Sligh E M
Stewart Mrs
Siefert Mr & Mrs
Smith J R
Shaw Mr & Mrs J E
Taylor Mrs
Thomas R
Underwood Mr & Mrs
Mrs
Wood Mrs Dunstond

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Cosart Mr & Mrs
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Hale Mr & Mrs
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Leibel Mr & Mrs
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Lt & Mrs H M C Wood Mrs Dunstond
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Messrs Hon C McI
Messrs T L
Messrs R & Mrs
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Hogewerf W E
Johnson Mrs
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Logan Mr & Mrs
W
Naim H J
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Mrs J T
Powell Comd & Mrs
A D S
Belle Capt P H
Sachse Mrs G A
Sawyer F E
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Sharp R E
Stevens Mr & Mrs M W
Stubbs A T
Thorp E R
Tod Mr & Mrs Peter
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Vaughan Mrs H
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Canya F G
Colyer Mr & Mrs
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Flor Theo
Fokado F
Hill Miss E
Kilbie Mr & Mrs
Kop Von G G
Lodge Capt & Mrs
W G
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Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department
Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1967.



TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

Enemy Driven Back.

London, June 18. A French communique says: Following last night's bombardment on the Hurtbise sector, the enemy attacked and succeeded in entering a salient of our positions, but he was driven back after a brisk fight and was only able to maintain himself in a small element of our advanced line. Artillery firing continued all day long here and north of Cerny and north of Bray-en-Laonnois.

The enemy has violently bombarded Rheims during the past few days. Twelve hundred shells fell to-day and there were many civilian casualties.

British Air Activity.

London, June 18. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There has been artillery duelling southward of Croisilles, south-westward of Lens and at a number of points between Arras and Ypres.

There was great air activity yesterday. We brought down seven enemy aeroplanes and drove down three. Two of ours are missing.

FRENCH ARCHBISHOP DECORATED.

Paris, June 18.

M. Poincaré visited Rheims and decorated the Archbishop and other notables with the Legion of Honour.

THE EX-KING OF GREECE.

Rome, June 18.

Ex-King Constantine and his family have arrived at Messina.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

Cairo, June 18.

Recent operations in Palestine have been limited to the usual trench fighting. The British artillery have been most active in dominating the enemy's inflicting numerous casualties, while our airmen have frequently effectively raided camps and headquarters at Birzaba, Barreira, Gaza and elsewhere.

SPANISH POTATOES.

Madrid, June 18.

The Government has authorised the export of forty thousand tons of potatoes.

OUR INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

London, June 18.

H.M. the King, in a farewell message to the Lord Mayor of Newcastle concluding his visit to northern industries, says: "The outspoken sympathy of the citizens of the north-east coast fills me with courage and confidence. I am more than ever convinced that the industrial army of the nation is strong in the loyalty, fortitude and devotion, which has built up the Empire, and will, under God's guidance, help us to victory."

SHIPPING PROFITS.

The Government's New Scheme Detailed.

In his Budget speech, Mr. Bonar Law made the following reference to the question of shipping profits:—In connection with the excess profits tax there is one branch of industry on which I must say something, and that is the opinion of the House—an opinion which I share—is that there is no trade probably which made such big profits during the war, and which have been so directly due to the war for that reason. This trade is being treated now in a special way. It is easy to be wise after the event, and in my opinion we delayed too long in taking over the control of shipping. (Cheers.) I am glad of that interruption. It enables me to say that I am not going to blame anyone else in connection with this matter, I was myself a member of the Government. (Laughter and cheer.) More than that, as a leader of one of the parties in the Coalition, I had as much right as anyone to press my own views, and though I think we made a mistake, I say frankly I do not suggest anyone was more responsible for it than I was. (Cheers.) I don't think that the excess profits duty fairly met the situation. At the time I said to shipowners, many of them my own acquaintances, and I have said since, and none of them agreed with me, as a matter of fact—(laughter)—but I still hold that the view that merely putting on an excess profits duty when there was something like a monopoly, would almost unconsciously have

this effect, that the rates would be raised in order to increase profits in consequence of the tax. (Hear, hear.) I think that must have happened to some extent. At all events shipowners have had a very good time. (Laughter.) There is no industry which would be more important to this country after the war than shipowning. It is quite true that they have had excessive profits in precisely the same way as other business men, and nothing would be more unfit than to accuse them in any shape of lack of patriotism in any degree in taking advantage of the situation, but we have to deal with this trade in shipping. The method in which we are dealing with it both in bringing it under control and regulating its profits, is to be to a large extent by requisitioning.

Now I wish to make this matter as plain as I can. At the present time, of all ships of 1,600 tons and upwards over 90 per cent. are either requisitioned or have notice that they are going to be requisitioned as soon as they can be got home. It is true that at one stroke that requisitioning at Blue-book rates left still a large margin of profit. But the additional cost in other directions of running ships, especially additional insurance, has made this no longer true. I have examined the accounts of something like a score of typical ships, and in not one of those cases was it possible for the ship under the requisitioning terms to make anything like a pre-war rate of profit. Many of them show a loss. It is impossible under requisitioning to make even a pre-war scale of profit. The Shipping Controller has control over the rates of freight, and by that means the shipping profits as well as the use of ships are under the control of the Government. It is not by the excess profits duty we propose to

ELECTROCUTED.

Inquest on a Chinese Workman.

Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, held an inquest on the body of the Chinese workman, who was electrocuted some time ago while working on the roof of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Evidence was given by Mr. Graham, of the Electric Light Company, who said he was very much surprised to know that any-one had been killed. There was only 100 volts pressure on the wire and that was very low. It was the ordinary pressure throughout the town. It was not considered necessary to take any special precautions. If he wished to test a wire he would touch it without any hesitation.

Mr. H. W. Bird of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, said his firm was supervising the work. He stated it was no part of the architect's business to look after these wires, but was the contractor's duty.

Evidence was given by Dr. MacFarlane, who stated that expert opinion held that 100 volts and less was sufficient to kill some people. One man had been killed by 85 volts but a man knowingly feeling a wire could stand much more.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from electrocution.

The Japanese Black-List Amended.

In the Official Gazette of the 5th instant the Department of Agriculture and Commerce publishes a supplementary black-list making some additions and withdrawals regarding the names of the hundreds of merchants abroad recently put on the black list framed by the Japanese Government.

deal with shipping, but by the method I have described. There is a class of ships it is impossible to requisition, and that is the small coasting steamers of under 500 tons. Of this class of steamer there are between 4,000 and 5,000, and the nation depends upon their being used to the utmost. I am advised that it would be absolutely impossible for any Government Department by any means to attempt to run that class of steamer. They must be run by their present owners. There were two other methods open to me in dealing with this question. One was to fix a definite scale of profit beyond which they should not be allowed to go without reference to the excess profits duty. That was the method I intended to adopt, but I have had to abandon it for a reason which seemed to me to be conclusive.

In the case of these small steamers which you cannot requisition you will take away all incentive after they have once made the scale of profit. There is the further consideration that in the case of many of these small steamers the master is the owner, and therefore you would be expecting him not only to run his ship for nothing, but to run it at the risk of his life. Taking all that into account, I came to the conclusion that we could not adopt that method. Under the excess profits duty, if a profit was made last year and a loss is made this year, there is a provision that this year's loss up to the pre-war standard and up to the amount paid in duty previously would be made good. That is a perfectly fair arrangement. I have no feeling of prejudice against shipowners. I believe they are as patriotic as other people. But the fact remains that they get unduly large profits, and I do not think it would be right that they should make good up to the pre-war standard out of taxes they had previously paid the losses which they may be subject to this year. I propose, therefore, to insert a provision in the Finance Act that in the case of shipowners this excess profit tax shall not apply, and that they shall not be entitled to get back out of previous taxation the amount necessary to bring the present year's profits up to the pre-war standard. These are all the new

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KAISER'S CHANCELLOR AND PEOPLE.

A Warning to Hapsburg and Hohenzollern.

Amsterdam, May 2.—The speech which the Kaiser's Chancellor will, it is believed, deliver in the Reichstag to-morrow is looked forward to, according to the *Vorwärts*, with great interest in Parliamentary circles.

Though it is little more than a month since Bethmann Hollweg last spoke the mind of his Imperial master, the situation has meantime changed considerably.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Easter manifesto; the strikes in Berlin and elsewhere; the repeal of the Jesuit and language laws; the reduction of food rations to the lowest conceivable minimum; America's entry into the war; Austria's strongly expressed desire for peace at almost any price; and the severe fighting on the West front are the outstanding events of the month. And it is impossible not to believe that a very much altered state of affairs has arisen out of them all.

A most important influence in the situation is the increased determination of the democracy to express its views freely and to proceed on that path of domestic reform whose goal is government by the people.

However angry and powerful the Junkers may yet be—and there is no denying that they are both—there has been little or no talk during recent weeks of Divine Right, and a great deal of talk about the "People's Kaiser."

Ruling castes have been constrained in important matters to approach and deal with the people's representatives, and to yield to them on vital points which a short time ago would have been looked upon as little better than treason to state.

Utterances of Liberal and Socialist leaders and their Press leave no doubt that the advantages won are going to be followed up. Already the semi-official *Local Anzeiger* has allowed a hint at a political crisis.

Indeed, the Chancellor's position, is far from being a happy one. In yielding slightly to the same wind which wrecked Tsering, he has incurred the fierce animosity of the Junker class, and, on the other hand, he has not succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Progressives.

If he pleases neither side the chances are that he will have to go, and then it will be seen whether the reactionary forces are stronger than those opposed forces which are now reinforced with the breath of freedom from Russia. It will be a struggle—should it come—which will leave its traces on the very throne of the Hohenzollerns.

Vorwärts does not mince words in talking of such a battle. "The Russian people," it says, "have broken the yoke of serfdom; but with the collapse of Tsardom not only has knout rule been smashed, but also all possibility of ruling any European State by absolutist methods."

"Though the remnants of European feudal rulers may believe they can hold on for months, or a few years, their hours are counted, and we know that we shall witness and celebrate their downfall. Therefore all the defence of antique prerogatives, with which in Germany our demands are met, doesn't frighten us. If they will not yield, all the more sudden will be the fall which is being prepared for them by the German people, among whom during years of war the conviction has ripened that the people alone are the support of the State."

The crumb of reform which Kaiser Charles throws to the hungry democracies of Austria-Hungary are only met with scorn. The idea of reform to extend the franchise to non-commissioned officers and privates who have been decorated for bravery, and that State recognition of trade unions is "to be considered," only shows the people how little they may expect from the autocracy. And in the case of Hungary this farcical driblet of reform is to be carried out by the very man, Count Tisza, who a few days ago was shouting out that he was opposed to all reform.

The Dual Monarchy, having incurred the wrath of the Progressives,

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, acting D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Band Committee. The Committee will meet at Headquarters' Club on Wednesday, June 20, at 6 p.m.

Band Practices. Thursday, June 21, Wednesday, June 27, and Friday, June 29.

Parades. Central, 5.45 p.m. Wednesday, June 20.—Whole of No. 3 Company.

Thursday, June 21.—Recruits of all Companies.

Friday, June 22.—Whole of No. 1 Platoon.

Helmets will be worn on all the above parades. Those not yet fitted with same must wear caps and covers. The Chief Inspector (Musketry) will inspect all rifles and cleaning gear on these parades.

No. 2 Platoon. From and including Thursday, June 21 and during the Ramadan Fast, the members of this Platoon are exempt from all except Patrol Duties.

On and from the 21st inst. and until further notice, the first shift patrols will be performed by the Mounted Police.

Command. The Command of the Police Reserve will temporarily be taken over by the A.S.P. (R.) as acting Deputy Superintendent.

Unit Commanders will communicate with the acting D.S.P. (R.) either direct or through this office.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending June 16, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 24 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$14,857	\$318,882
Last Year: ...	16,824	327,035
Increase: ...		
Decrease: ...	2,017	10,153

An Apology Accepted.

The District Attorney of the United States Court for China, in referring in Court to Dr. Gilbert Reid's apology in connection with the charge against him of sedition libel because of certain articles written by him as editor of the *Peking Post*, said:—As I believe the accused is earnestly sorry that he published the articles in question, and as he promises to refrain from repeating the offences charged, as the Prosecuting Officer of the Court in this jurisdiction I deem it advisable to make these motions, and if granted by your Honour I wish to state that if the accused renews his attacks on the American Government or its officials the informations will be re-filed, as trial on them has not been commenced. The charge was withdrawn.

has also roused the anger of the German Junkers by its ardent desire for peace.

"It is high time," says the inevitable Count Reventlow, in his paper, "that the outstretched hand of our ally set itself to more useful and honourable work."

Meanwhile the German Military command is reporting nothing but tremendous victories and great English and French defeats. War correspondents and leader writers are inspired to point out that the mere fact that 10,000 prisoners were taken in a couple of days shows how meagre the results of our great offensive have been. Every little operation is exaggerated into an attempt to break through on a big scale, and yesterday's papers quote our correspondent at the front to show that the Allies have been fought to a standstill. There is, however, the very badly concealed fact that Germany is losing heavily, and great anxiety is shown regarding the drain on the nation's manhood which this involves. Operations on the West front almost entirely monopolise the railways, and for a week past traffic and mail services between West Germany and Holland have been almost completely stopped.

—George Bonwick, in the *Daily Chronicle*.

MR. BONAR LAW'S BUDGET.

Our Gigantic War Expenditure.

Westminster, May 2.—There was a large attendance in the House to-day to await the unfolding of the first Budget submitted by Mr. Bonar Law. Among the occupants of the Peers' Gallery were Lord Fisher, occupying his favourite place over the clock, Lord Reading, and Lord Harcourt. The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose at 3.50, and spoke for an hour and a quarter. In occasion and tenor, the speech reminded one of Mr. McKenna's Budget exposition last year, but in competent handling of figures the latter's speech excelled that of his predecessor.

Mr. Bonar Law has a marvellous memory, and he only had a single quarto sheet this afternoon as a mnemonic aid in spite of the array of figures and complicated details with which he had to deal. A modest man, with a native distaste for rhetoric, his one anxiety was to make a plain statement in as short a space of time as possible. He carried economy in the use of words to the point of niggardiness, and, contrary to the practice of his predecessors, gave only general totals and not the details of the balance sheet for 1917-18.

From the new taxation which he has imposed he estimates that he will receive in the current financial year the following amounts:—

Increase of entertainment tax...	\$1,500,000
Additional 1s. 10d. per lb. on tobacco...	6,000,000
Extra 20 per cent. on excess profits, making the total 80 per cent. ...	20,000,000

It is evident that he hopes to make up by these increased taxes for the heavy decline in Excise which is certain to take place in 1917-18 owing to the immense reduction in the output of beer and spirits. Oldly enough, there was not a single reference in the speech to last year's revenues from alcoholic drinks, or to the anticipated revenue from this source in the current year.

It was obvious that the House warmly approved of the statement that the entertainments tax is to be payable even on free tickets. The deadweight is certainly a fit subject.

The new duty of 80 per cent. on excess profits will operate as from January 1, 1917. From this date the munitions levy is to be merged in the excess profits tax—a right and necessary reform long overdue. It will be recollected that Mr. Lloyd George by the Munitions Act imposed severe limitations on private profit in munition factories as a set-off to the concessions made by the trade unionists in suspending for the duration of the war some of their usages and regulations. Subsequently, when the excess profits tax was imposed, these "controlled establishments" were exempt from its operation because of the already existing restrictions on their divisible profits. Confusion resulted and inequalities sprang up. These will disappear now that Mr. Bonar Law has merged the two methods into one. It was surprising to learn, on the authority of Mr. McKenna, who followed the Chancellor, that the amount received by the Revenue from the controlled firms has been practically negligible. The munitions levy proceeded on the assumption that the taxpayer practically took the whole profit realised. Hence incentives to self-interest disappeared, and economical production was discouraged.

A gratifying fact disclosed by Mr. Bonar Law was the increasing popularity of the War Savings Certificates. These are still having a steady sale amongst small investors. From their institution in the spring of last year up to March 31 last, the value of the certificates taken up amounts to over \$100,000,000.

In one respect Mr. Bonar Law has a great advantage over his two immediate predecessors, the entry of America into the war having relieved him of the heavy responsibility that fell upon them of maintaining our American exchange. As Mr. McKenna truly

THE TYNDAREUS.

Mrs. Ward's Praise for the Skipper.

Mrs. John Ward, wife of Colonel John Ward, M.P., commanding the 25th Middlesex Regiment on board the Tyndareus, recently wrote to Mr. Basil Peto, M.P., chairman of the Guild Parliamentarian Committee, who, on behalf of the Guild, put a question in Parliament asking for the name of the captain of the Tyndareus, and suggesting that in future cases of the kind the naval custom should be followed and the captain's name given, which elicited a reply in the affirmative.

Mrs. Ward expressed her pleasure at the step taken by Mr. Peto, stating that his question expressed the thoughts in her mind for some time past. Mrs. Ward was further good enough to express herself as follows:—"Much as I admire the splendid heroism of the 25th Middlesex, one could not help thinking that too little was said in praise of the captain, officers, and crew of the Tyndareus; surely such services as rendered by Captain Flynn will not pass unnoticed, and I trust that some other members will take the matter up. I thank you very much for bringing the captain's name before the public."

Germans Losing Confidence In Submarines.

The German Press, commenting on the speech made recently by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons on the subject of submarine warfare, abandons the idea of the complete destruction of the British merchant marine, and speaks vaguely of the effects of submarine warfare on Britain's economic future.

observed; now that the immense resources of the United States are available for the Allies, the question of exchange is "no longer one of predominant importance."

The Chancellor stated that our total expenditure during the war up to March 31 last, amounted to \$4,318,000,000. Of this gigantic amount we have provided no less than 28 per cent. out of revenue. "No other belligerent country can show so satisfactory a figure"—an observation that was loudly applauded by the Free Traders.

Under the law governing the excess profits tax the losses in a later year can be set off against the amount paid in excess profits the preceding year. Shipowners are not to have the right of claiming any refund in this respect. At the present time nearly 90 per cent. of our merchant shipping is requisitioned for Government service. All these vessels are worked on Blue-book rates, fixed by Mr. Bonar Law when he was President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Bonar Law admitted that it is impossible for shipowners whose vessels are requisitioned to reach the pre-war scale of profits. While ordinary traders are allowed to set off the losses of one year against the excess profits of another, in the new Finance Bill there is to be provision excluding shipping companies from this privilege on the ground that, as Mr. Bonar Law remarked, "shipowners have had a very good time."

Since the beginning of the war up to March 31 last, Great Britain has advanced nearly a thousand millions in loans—to our Allies \$228,000,000, to our Dominions \$142,000,000. The marvel is that we have been able to sustain this enormous burden super-added to our own gigantic expenditure on the war. Mr. Bonar Law stated that our daily expenditure on the war in the past financial year amounted to \$2,022,000. His estimate for the current year is \$2,275,000 a day. Mr. McKenna, who handsomely complimented the Chancellor on his speech, pointed out that our daily expenditure has risen and is still rising rapidly. The chief cause is the upward trend of prices, and he threw out the suggestion that the Government should make an attempt to bring about a general agreement for the maintenance of prices.—*Daily Chronicle*.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

FISHI ONO, Manager,
dongkyung, 12th March, 1917.

GERMANY'S MELTING RESERVES.

Divisions Only Half of Former Strength.

With the French Armies, May 1—it is natural enough that there should be a wish to know, and therefore efforts to measure, the results of the Allied offensive as it proceeds. The wise observer, however, will beware of fanciful calculations.

After seeing a number of estimates which broadly agree, I will only say that the recently published figure of 100,000 for the total German losses appears to be very far below the reality. It may now be but a half of the truth. The number of guns captured seems to be proportionate to the infantry casualties and constitutes a hardly less important element in the military account.

The number and character of large enemy units affected are more precisely known, because the movement of units is closely and regularly followed. On this subject we have some very significant and encouraging information. Let us see, in the first place, how the offensive has effected the distribution of the German forces. On April 1 they stood as follows:

Total of German divisions ... 219
On the Western front ... 143
Other fronts (Russian, Rumanian, Macedonian) 76

There was on the Western front on April 1, to meet all future exigencies, a general reserve of 41 divisions. But German divisions are not at all what they were. The process of attrition, which I have more than once reported, has brought them down to little if any more than a half of their former strength. Their present composition is approximately as follows:—

Infantry: Three regiments of three battalions of four companies—that is, about 7,500 men.
Machine Gun Sections: About 500 men.

Cavalry: One or two squadrons, or an average of 270 men.

Artillery: Nine or 12 batteries, or an average of 2,000 men.
Pioneers and Services: 800 men.

Total, from 10,000 to 12,000 combatants.

This is a maximum. The infantry company is counted above at 200 men, whereas it is generally not more than 150. The professed effective of an infantry battalion is at present 750 men, including in this number 100 non-combatant auxiliaries. But many battalions have only 600 men, including auxiliaries.

We shall be justified, therefore, in saying that the German general reserve in the West did not exceed a figure between 440,000 and 500,000 men after the great retreat and before the beginning of the Allied offensive.

But this was virtually the only general reserve. The other fronts had been reduced during the winter to a thinness which will be dangerous in summer conditions. The retreat in the West was the last measure of economy, and it is believed that the reduction of the front gave a momentary relief amounting to ten divisions.

It was only momentary, or, rather, it was never effected. The rapidity of the Allied advance into the abandoned territory gave Hindenburg warning of what he was to expect, and so far from forces being liberated, the strategic reserves had to be successively called in to save the new line. Between April 9 and April 27 no fewer than 32 fresh divisions have been brought into action on the Franco-British front, leaving of the general reserve of a month ago only 12 divisions, or about 130,000 men. An even more startling fact is that of these fresh divisions more than a half have been so severely punished that they have had to be reconstituted.

The "Zoo" Still Popular.

There were 1,084,289 visitors to the Zoological Gardens last year, a number which has only once been exceeded.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 21st June 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, tea writing tables, bookcases, blackwood tea-pots, pictures, ornaments, electric table fans and lamps, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner waggon, ice chests, and dessert services, cut-glass, electro-plated ware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Single & double iron & teak beds, single and double teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, toilet sets, etc., etc.

Also

1 Cottage piano by C. Rordorf & Co.

On view from Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON),

ON

MONDAY

the 27th day of August, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situated at Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street:

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at the Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—The piece of parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Giff, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917. Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Beater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,

Hong Kong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

MANGANESE ORE.

A large stock of MANGANESE ORE, on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE PRICE. For further information, please apply to Kung Woo care of

Chu Lai-kwai, Kwong Hung-tai Office

Bonham Strand, Telephone No. 3651.

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2 CENTS

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POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the unmentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold: All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Au Tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Nantau and Sannei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kwunmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kunshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Bellmore

Berch Mrs G W

Berch Master

Brown Moray Mr & Miller

Mrs Brown Mr & Mrs

Cheek

Colleno

Chu Cai Wing

Davis

Davis Mr & Mrs S

Davis Mrs E A

Davis Mrs M M

Davis D M

Davis Mrs A M

Davis Misses

Edwards Mrs E J

Fukshim Miss

Gordon Mrs

Grimble Geo

Goldney

Hamilton M & Mrs

Hara Mrs O

Hance Mrs

Hattori I

Hassamall L

Hashimoto Miss

Ishiwatari

Iu Po Kops

Kani

Kallum F L

Khyra K

Knight A O

Katsuka T

Kazama K

Kanki

Kit Messrs G

Koban G

Kamai S

Keene

Lau Po San

Mody Mrs J H N

Morita

Moore W H

Oreus Mrs M C

O g Buck Chae

Ong Buck Kett

Plasmeyer

Raynold Mr & Mrs

Smith Clinton

Scott A G

Shimamoto

Shimamoto Mrs

Stuytens Mr & Mrs

Stierline de Dieu A

Shimamoto

Satoh

Tatsumi

Tan Joo Chow

Tomizawa Mr & Mrs

Tomi

Tani I

Takashita J

Tatani Y

T-ruma Mrs

Tear waky Mr & Mrs

Umetani

Velle Cant T

Wileox Miss

West Mrs

Wong Tso Kwok

Wong Chun Woo

Woo Pui Kwai

Yamauchiya

Yashima Miss T

Keene

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it remains low on the continent generally, with a depression centre to the west of Haiphong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.87 inch. Total since January 1st, 24.19 inches, against an average of 33.04 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy generally, showery.

2 Formosa Channel. S. winds, moderate.

3 South-east of China Sea. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China Sea. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

June 19, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vostok 5a

Memuro 5a

Hakodate 5a

Tokio 5a

Kochi 5a

Nagasaki 5a

Kadoma 5a

Osaka 5a

Naha 5a

Rafuima 5a

Bonin Is. 5a

Whitew 5a

Hankow 5a

Ichang 5a

K